

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LIII--NO. 36.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 10,594.

HALE BROS. & CO.

This Evening, at 7 o'clock:
25 Dozen Gents' Brown-mixed and Fancy
Stripe Cotton Half Hose, 5 cents a pair.
FURNISHING GOODS COUNTER.



Ladies of Sacramento are not slow in taking advantage of the extra-values offered in the Dress Goods Department of our House This Week, and they are right in paying our firm an early visit—for the selections can easily be made from the Mammoth Assortment now upon our shelves. We are giving every one a chance to secure a DRESS PATTERN at very little outlay. Not since our advent in this city have we been enabled to show such a variety, at such low prices; make the test. We claim the largest stock of DRESS GOODS in this city, and we guarantee our prices to be the LOWEST on this coast, quality considered.

ASK TO SEE OUR LINE OF

All-wool Colored Serge,

—AT—

50c. Per Yard!

THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED FOR LIKE MONEY. DO NOT DELAY
BUT COME AT ONCE.

Our Country Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

HALE BROS. & CO.,

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K street, and 1026 Ninth street, Sacramento.

Hunyadi János

The Best and Cheapest Natural Aperient Water.

A NATURAL LAXATIVE, SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS."

Prof. MACNAMARA, M.D. of Dublin.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

Prof. ROBERTS, F.R.C.P. London.

"Relieves the kidneys, unloads the liver, and opens the bowels."

LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BLUE LABEL.

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES,

MRS. KATZENSTEIN, 605 J street,
CONVENED TO DAY THE
GRAND OPENING

of her Select Stock of Latest Styles in
AUTUMN AND SUMMER MILLINERY
AND MILLINERY GOODS. mrs-lptm

NOTICE.

HUGH CASEY, OF THE LATE FIRM OF
Casey & Conner, desires to call the attention
of the public to his stock of old Wines
and Brandies in bottle and glass, in
quantities to suit the trade. Thanking his
patrons and the public for past favors, he again
invites their patronage. All orders
should be addressed to HUGH CASEY, Sacramento.

EBNER BROS.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
116 and 118 K st., bet. Front and Second, Sacra-

MENTO.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FOMMERY AND GREEN CHAMPAGNE
jebs-lpm

ANHEUSER ST. LOUIS

BEER,

ON DRAUGHT, AT

GEUHLER'S SALOON,
No. 522 J street, [Geo-lpm] Sacramento

J. F. HILL,

No. 1301 to 1323 J street, Sacramento.

MANUFACTURER OF

**CARRIAGE SPRINGS, EX-
TRA STRONG, STEEL, IRON,
QUARTZ WAGONS, DEALER IN OAK**

ASH AND HICKORY LUMBER, HUBS, SPOKES,

BOWS, KIMS, SHATS AND FOLES. Manufactured
for the **LIGHTNING** HAY PRESS, sed
and Catalogues.

Mapleson Opera Company—Enthu-

HOME HAPPENINGS.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE QUESTION DISCUSSED.

**General Grant—An Unreconstructed
Rebel—Fast Trains—Mrs. Dudley's Sanity—Large Diamonds—**

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Condition of General Grant.

New York, April 3d.—The following bulletin has just been issued: General Grant has had a prolonged sleep. He has taken food at intervals during the night. The rest of the time has been devoted to refreshing sleep. His pulse is steady and strong. Dr. Shaw.

REFRESHED BY A LONG SLEEP.

New York, April 3d.—At 10:30 a.m. this bulletin issued: General Grant was quite refreshed by his long sleep. He has taken his meal twice since the last evening, and is now preparing for a bath in bed. His pulse is good, and the good condition of General Grant.

FEARS AGAIN ARROUSED.

New York, April 3d.—At 1:45 it is believed that General Grant is not so strong as he was yesterday morning. It is feared that he may be considerably worse. A consultation of doctors will be held.

EXPRESSIONS OF SORROW.

Hartford (Conn.), April 3d.—The New York and Eastern Methodist Conference opened yesterday. A resolution was adopted expressing the sorrow of the Conference because of the dangerous illness of General Grant, conveying the sympathy of the gathering to the distinguished sufferer. A letter was received from Rev. Dr. Nease, asking the Conference to offer a special prayer for General Grant, and this was done.

NEW YORK, April 3d.—The Chinese Minister, on his arrival yesterday, sent a message to Grant, and the Japanese Consul also. The Emperor of Japan, the Empress and the Mikado of Japan, together with his own, to the distinguished sufferer. The messages were communicated to the General in the evening.

Under the impression that Grant had died, the Brooklyn bridge authorities ordered the flag to half-mast yesterday, where they remained until it was ascertained that the General was still alive.

STILL SITTING UP.

New York, April 3d.—At 4:40 p.m. the following announcement was made:

General Grant has continued comfortable.

the visits of his doctors. He is still sitting in his chair, ready to receive his visitors.

His pulse is strong, and he is eating with relish. His pulse is +, unchanged in volume, and temperature normal.

Captain and Lilian Rinaldi.

New York, April 3d.—New York and San Francisco agents have sold over \$30,000 orders for emigrant transportation over its lines in twenty-one hours, to St. Louis twenty-eight hours.

It is stated the Pennsylvania Road's Euopean agents have sold over \$30,000 orders for emigrant transportation over its lines in twenty-one hours, to St. Louis twenty-eight hours.

GENERAL GRANT.

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MIND CLEAR AND MANNER CHEERFUL.

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WONDERFUL NERVE.

New York, April 3d.—Mr. Chaffee left the Grant residence at 10:30 p.m. He said morphine had been administered, and a good night's rest was expected. "General Grant is the most wonderful man in command," said Mr. Chaffee. "He has a wonderful nerve. There is a sort of fire in the blood, no difficulty in swallowing. He has used a cigar with glee. The secretion of mucus is comparatively slight. His appetite is good and natural."

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WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM A SACRAMENTAN.

Impressions Concerning the Crescent City and the Display at the Great Fair.

EBS. "RECORD-UNION": It has been my good fortune to spend a week in the city of New Orleans, and as I saw a great deal to interest me, it may not be improbable that some account of the same may be of interest to your readers, though I am aware that much has been published already on this subject. Our journey was made to New Orleans over the Sunset route, through Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, and we entered the city by means of the Morgan ferry, which conveys train and passengers across the Mississippi, much the same as our own ferry does at Benicia. After selecting a hotel and getting fairly settled, we went out to view the city. Here I may say that visitors to the Exposition may rely on finding suitable hotel accommodations at reasonable prices, much as has been said to the contrary; or, if they desire, rooms can be readily secured and meals taken at the restaurants, which appear to be kept in first-class style. The first thing that attracted our attention is

CANAL STREET.

This is the principal thoroughfare of the city, and is really a magnificent avenue. Its two distinct granite-paved roadways are each forty feet wide, and the tree-bordered sidewalks eighteen feet wide, covered with sloping verandas. The finest retail stores of the city are on this street, and the old styles of architecture seem in pleasant contrast with the new. Here the respondent Mystic Krewe marches by calcium lights, on carnival nights, up one roadway and down the other. A day can be pleasantly and profitably spent on this street alone.

OTHER STREETS—THE SEWERS, ETC.

While we are speaking of streets it may be well to remark that with the exception of Canal, St. Charles and one or two others the streets of New Orleans are narrow, dirty and generally unpaving. As is well known, the city lies low, below the river, and hence the sewers cannot discharge into it. So in this city we find that all the sewers are on the surface of the streets, on either side, and while some effort seems to be made to keep them cleaned out by water from the river, yet to the eye of a stranger they present a disgusting aspect. I do not wonder that yellow fever afflicts this people when we view the flat, low country surrounding and see the fifth that is in their midst. Very few of the streets away from the center of commerce are paved, and during the winter they are almost, if not quite, impassable. There are, however, a few fashionable streets where beautiful modern houses are built, with the old-time residences that were built to accommodate the owner's family and a large number of slaves. They look like hotels on a small scale. At the foot of Canal street we find the river and the levee. Here hours may be spent among the floating craft, from the stem-wheeler of the barge to the British merchantman and the magnificent ocean steamer from across the seas. Everybody has heard of

THE FAMOUS FRENCH MARKET.

Of New Orleans. To set it at its best one must visit it early Sunday morning, so at that time your correspondent was on hand. It is on the river front, a few squares from Canal street. If it is not a thing of beauty it surely is a "joy for ever" to the people of this old-fashioned town. A series of long, low buildings, with sheds built on one side, stand up the river bank. Inside are stalls, with counters and sandbins, which all manner of articles in endless profusion are displayed for sale. You can buy anything here, from a sprung overcoat to a cup of coffee. Fruit, fish, vegetables, beef, drygoods, fancy articles, all are to be found in great variety. These stalls are mainly kept by the creoles, though all nationalities are well represented. The market was thronged with customers, and a perfect bedlam of noise was heard. All together it is a very interesting sight.

JACKSON SQUARE AND MONUMENT.

Leaving the market, we soon reach Jackson Square. It contains an equestrian statue of the hero of the battle of New Orleans, of colossal size and a fine work of art. The base bears the inscription, "The Union must and shall be preserved." Prophetic words! The square is well laid out and contains some orange trees, palm trees, which are on will find in the yards of Sacramento. In fact, I wish to remark at this time that nocher in the "sunny South" have I as yet seen any foliage of a more tropical nature than that which delights the eye in our own city. I truly believe that the Sacramento valley can grow anything that can be grown here. We do not find the flowers, shrubs and plants in the profusion that exists at Sacramento.

But this is a digression. Returning to Jackson Square, we find that opposite it is the St. Louis Cathedral. It is a grand old building, and the appointments are in keeping with the style. The interior is conducted in French, as that is the tongue spoken by a very large proportion of the inhabitants. A "dim, religious" light from the beautiful stained-glass windows fills the church. A magnificent organ sends out its solemn notes, and when the choir joins, with its rich and finished music, you feel that nothing could be done to add to the impressiveness of the occasion. Your attention is directed to the mixed character of the vast congregation. All shades of color, from the full-blooded negro to the beautiful creole lady, are to be found here.

CEMETERIES, RUINS, ETC.

As it is a Sunday, a visit to the cemeteries may properly close the sight-seeing of the day. These are very remarkable sights to the eye of a stranger. They are unlike any that I have seen before. As water is found two feet below the ground, but few graves are above. For those who can afford the luxury, tombs are built, and some of them are very elegant. A corner class a long tomb is built, to hold a large number. Apartments therein are sold the same as lots are elsewhere. The finest cemeteries are only a few moments' ride from the center of town.

THE CALIFORNIA DISPLAY.

Very favorably commented upon by many. Here it may be well to say that I met Mr. Tarrill, who has charge of the California display for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and Mr. Jessop, who has the horticultural interests in charge. Both are doing well in their efforts to keep the California exhibits what it really is—the best in the Exposition. I found among the California articles a good many from the ranches of Daniel Flint, A. Menke, Carle & Croly and Gerber & Co.; also wood-work by Hartwell, Hotchkiss & Stalker, and various other displays from the Capitol City. The big tree of California, her vines, fruits, nuts, minerals, etc., attract a great deal of comment, and the entire display is a good one.

CALIFORNIA ORANGES—BATTLE GROUNDS. I noticed on the streets bucksters crying the old familiar cry, "Oranges here; all sweet California oranges, fifteen cents a dozen." On inquiry, I learned that some of our enterprising Sacramento fruit dealers had actually been sending carloads of oranges to this market from Los Angeles.

The Cotton Exchange is a large, handsome edifice, recently completed, and her fortunes can be made or lost in "futures."

During my stay I took a trip on a river steamer to the famous old battle ground of Chalmette, where Jackson so signal victory over the British forces. The place is about six miles from New Orleans, and is standing reproach instead of a monument to the fame of the celebrated General. It was projected on much the same plan as the Bunker Hill monument, and carried up say eighty feet and then abandoned, to climb to the top by the circular stairway inside gives one a good view of the surrounding country. A few mounds are pointed out as part of the earthworks of the famous battle, and the old building that was Jackson's headquarters is still in existence, but in about the same dilapidated condition as our own Sutter's fort.

The vicinage is the national cemetery of Chalmette. It was established in May, 1864, and contains the remains of 13,275 soldiers, 5,184 of whom are unknown. Their mute voices speak louder than words of the horrors of war.

THINGS PASSED IN REVIEW.

Returning to the city, a visit was made to the United States mail-of-war Tennessee, which was set aside here with some of the navy on exhibition. The Great Eastern, which was to come, has not yet put in an appearance.

The climate was not much different from what we may expect in Sacramento at this season of the year—certainly no pleasanter. It would not be right to fail to speak of the people of New Orleans. I have found them a very clever and obliging people—ever courteous and accommodating—and nowhere that I have ever been have I received a more cordial welcome. A certain evil here is the open gambling dens, which set the eye at night on the people of adjoining States north. I am glad to know that Sacramento has had a chance to speak its mind clearly on this subject, and that she has done so so emphatically.

At New Orleans a great deal of fruit is received from the Mediterranean, and it is a sight worth seeing to see the steamers unloading. While I was there two vessels came in, bringing about 20,000 boxes of oranges and the same of lemons. These are sold piled up in stacks on the levee and sold at auction. A vessel laden with bananas also unloaded, and the fruit was immediately shipped by the railroad in every direction. Having said this much of the city and surroundings, I will devote a little time to a cursory glance at

THE EXPOSITION.

I made five visits, spending half a day each time, and at this end was getting a good idea of how to look out for getting a thrill out of this vast show. It would be well to get a comprehensive sketch of this vast show. I entered the main building by the front entrance and found myself in a building the vastness of which is hard to describe. In front is the main hall, capable of seating many thousands of listeners, and on the grand stand, at its end, was the celebrated Mexican Typical Brass Band of 75 pieces. As I entered they were playing the "Marches Hymn," and it has never been my fortune to hear anything like it before in music. It was great, beyond expression. Later they played "Dixie," which may not critics too severely when the bell that goes up from the assembled multitude testifies to the love these people have for that old time, for the work of that band will win applause from any one for any air they play.

In the rear of music hall is the machinery department. The motive power is furnished by eight or ten monstrous engines, and all manner of machinery is found here.

THE MAIN BUILDING.

To get a comprehensive view of the main building the visitor should go up into the gallery, which extends entirely around the structure. Really it seems as the eye traverses the long aisles, to be impossible to tell when the end is reached, and it is equally impossible to get any rational idea of the various exhibits that are to be found in this vast hall. A grand one must be seen to be appreciated. I was told that to travel round through the aisles, lengthwise and across this one building, would equal a distance of twenty-three miles. I do not much for this, but it does not seem impossible. The exhibits in this building are of a miscellaneous nature and from every part of the world. I will mention but one or two of them. The display made by Mexico seems to be especially deserving. Among other things, I noticed a grand exhibit of leather goods, including a saddle valued at \$900; also various specimens of pottery, wares, etc., of the Republic of Honduras, also a fine display, showing the results of the country's industry.

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THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Which is second best, but really the first in importance of all the buildings of the Exposition. It was the first exhibit made by every State in the Union except Utah, which I believe has none. A month ago it would probably spent in this building alone. I will notice but a few leading exhibits. First, that made by the General Government is very fine and really an exposition in itself. Here all the different departments of the Government are represented. The General Land Office makes a fine display, and one worthy of careful study. The Smithsonian Institution occupies a large space. The U. S. Fish Commission shows off all the different exhibits in their work in fish culture. The boat, dredge and implements used in the Arctic by the Greely expedition and their rescuers receive a great deal of attention. Passing to the various State exhibits, one is particularly struck by the enterprise shown by the Western States and the excellence of their exhibits. This portion of the country is bound to reap much good from the Exposition. I heard

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THE WIDOW O'SHANE'S RINT.

Whist, there! Mary Murphy, don't think me in-sane,
But I'm dyin' ter tell ye o' Widder O'Shane;
She an' me sat in the attic next mornin', doan ye
know?
Aunt does the foine wash'n' for old Misther
Shane.

Widder's still not a child ter track in,
Himself he's always as nate as a pin;
An' her cap an' her apron is always that clame-Och, a mighty foine gurlur in the Widder
O'Shane.

An' we're goin' behy me, on Saturday night,
We heard a rough skip comin' over our flight;
An' Mike, me ould man, he lit holler'd to me—
"Look out at the door an' see who it might be!"

Aunt I looked, Mary Murphy, an' save me if
Wusn't Thomas Mahone on the uppermost stair,
(He's the landlord; ye're seen him yerself, wid
An' he knocked on the door of the Widder
O'Shane).

Aunt I whispered to Michael, "Now, what can it be?"
That he wosn't a peccat on Widder O'Shane?
Rint day comes a Friday wid us, doan ye see?"
So I said, "I'll be comin' in to you, Widder O'Shane."

"It must be shes she's own some money fer rint.
Though the neighbors do say that she pays to me,
I have a right to take care of the baby, Michael Brady,"
said I.

"Ah, I'll pass through the keyhole, I will, if a
Hooley saint blane sittin' what shudn't I see?
But the Widder O'Shane sittin' porrin' the tea!
An' the landlord was there, Misster Thomas
An' he sat down on one side o' the table alone.
An' he looked at the Widder O'Shane, an' see he
wasn't a privilege great that we offer ter me,
For it's not once sat down by a fair woman's
side.
Since I sat down by her that I once called me
bride."

"An' it is to you now, Misster Thomas?—
Misster Thomas, both tidy and cheeze,
An' we're both ay here in the world alone
Wad ye thiv on until' wid Thomas Mahone?"

Then the Widder O'Shane put the tea-kettle
down.
An' she said, "Misster Thomas, yer name is a
crown:
I take it most shuddy—an' then me ould man
Hollering, Bridget, cum in here, quick as ye
can."

So then, Mary Murphy, I ran off that floor,
An' run into me attic and bolted the door;
An' I'll see to me Michael, "Now, isn't it mane
she'll have no rint to pay, will that Widder
O'Shane?"

CHARLEY'S FIDDLE.

It is small matter to what army, North or South, this drummer boy belonged. Young he was, his fair skin tanned by the grim old sun, his blue eyes shining out like very forget-me-nots, in the dull, dark surroundings. They said of him in camp that he was a boy, and surely they greeted him in their rough way like a child. Sunburnt men called him "Charley," talked with him; spoke of scenes far away, where those whom these sunburnt men loved more than anything else in the world lived; and Charley listened to them, and heard what was never told to older, less unsophisticated companions, for somehow his young face and light, cheerful laugh appealed to these men, and made them confide in him. There was even a rumor that Sandy Green, the tall, awkward widower from the frontier, had told Charley all about the young days, and made the boy's blue eyes bring over at some little touch of sentiment.

You may, perhaps, say that is no time, no place for sentiment among big, brawny men, prepared for any experienced in war. It was not so! Around camp-fires, in places at night, when the tramp, tramp, tramp of the sentry seems ghostly, full of dire warning, there are tales of love, and sorrow, and loss, and hope remembered, and told to listening ears, that hear these faintest whispers as greedily as do the awful, death-delivering sound of cannon or soft whistle of the rifle ball. Thus was Charley, the drummer-boy, a cyclopeda of all the gentler thoughts of the soldiers about him.

Often, in the dusk of evening, when the men were loitering about the camp, and the kindly stars were peeping faintly out above the white tents, there would come a little wailing sound on the breeze, and the listeners would stop in their game of cards, or their wild talk, smile, maybe a little, and say, "That's Charley's fiddle!"

And did any one take the trouble to look for the boy, he might be seen perched upon a ledge of rock, or sitting flat on the ground, his drum propped down, and his bow in hand,丧的琴弦, the old, old tunes he remembered and some of the new ones made for the war, and even some silly, love-don't which had come by a devils way and a fearful misfortune into camp. So, here among the purple shadows, when the fire on the outpost shimmered and there was a strange quiet around, while the crickets chirped, Charley would play the tunes of peace and happiness, the same as, miles away, they were being played and sung by laughing, careless people in the crowded cities, filled with rumors of war, not understood, but appreciated.

But Charley had never been in an engagement as yet, and the men said, "Don't be so anxious, boy; it'll come soon enough!" And it did come soon enough, for him.

Charley wrote to his aunt that camp life was just the thing for him; only it was so monotonous. He also told the boys that his aunt was the only relative he had in the world, and that she was a queer old woman, strong of will and temper, and that she was "mortal angry with him" for going away from her—for somehow or other, he guessed she "sort of liked him."

That was all he told them, and they got a joke out of it, and often spoke of her to Charley, and told him that she had the best writing to her, when they saw him busy writing to her to send much of their love to her.

"You don't know her," said Charley, "or you wouldn't make so light of it. Why, she could take any of you single-handed, and you'd never know what hurt you." And so he wrote often to her.

But Charley's fiddle! Well, it seemed a part of him. He loved it. He loved the miserable little tunes he could play on it. He loved to sit down anywhere and at any time, and strike up one of those little tunes, and play, and play, and play, till it was a wonder how much endurance caught him. He would play for hours, with patience. He would pat his fiddle almost as though it were a little child, and his blue eyes would flash as his hands swept over the strings. And the time went on, and in the intervals of Charley's drumming, his fiddle took it up.

The day came when there were preparations for a battle going on. The enemy were surrounding them, and Charley was glad but quiet.

There was less time for fun in camp now, and the picket duty was not sentimental any more, except that it was tragic. Two men had been picked off by scouts, and the grim faces of the boys looked like death when they heard it.

Yet one pleasant, cool night, while the long white streets of camp glistened in the moonlight, and it was not yet time for the men to turn in, Charley was seen by Sandy Green busily writing a letter on his drum-head.

"For Aunt Teddy, Charley?" asked Sandy Green. And the boy nodded and laughed.

Then the old man stood there a long time and watched him. He saw the pleasant, benevolent face with the blue eyes bent over the writing—and he saw the rough, man-mind you—a tall, ungainly, red-haired backwoodsman, older than middle life, too, and one to whom trouble was no account, because it must be sure mounted. And he stood there in the early moonlight, watching the drummer boy writing a letter to an old woman.

Charley looked up when he had finished.

"Ho, Sandy! you here yet?" said he. Then he folded the letter and directed it. "Sandy, I'll give it to you to see posted for

me. Will you do it? You've got more chances than I have."

Sandy took the letter, and said, as he turned to Charley:

"Do you know, boy, that we expect a sermons-to-morrow?"

Yes, Charley knew it, and he was glad. He got Sandy Green to tell him the story again before he listened, and was bright and chirpy over the stories, and the old man warmed with his subject, watched the light in the boy's eyes, and ended by patting him on the back.

"You'll do it," he said. "And now give us a tune for, who knows—well, give us a tune!"

So Charley brought his fiddle, and sat down on the side of his drum, and Sandy laid his sprawling length on the ground, his head on his hand. Then a tune, light and gay, went forth from the little fiddle.

And the tune went on and on, till stars blazed and grew brighter, and all at once Charley gave the song you

heard.

There was a slight pause—and then quietly, plaintively, on the pleasant air, came the old tune of "Home, Sweet Home," softly and slowly played, filling the air around, and touching with kind fingers the hearts of the listeners. The boy's head dropped over his fiddle, as he sat there, balanced on his drum, and Sandy Green's hand was pressed hard into his head. And the tune went on and on, and the stars sparkled, the crickets chirped peacefully, when, all at once, a bright sound, a confused noise was borne to the ear. Sandy Green was on his feet, Charley's drum was in his hand—and the enemy was upon them!

Who can tell of the dread surprise, of the terrible fight of that night carried far into the beautiful morning, when innocent dalies were red and horrible to look at, and the leaves of trees were blackened and scorched by powder? Who can tell of the little, thin, weak boy, who had been so brave, so bold, so otherwise? And some of them said he had been seen with a knife in his hand, loading and firing, brave and soldierly.

And now there was a silence. Those who had been drummers, and somebody else sounded the roll-call, all these men stood up to answer to their names.

There were many gaps in the roll-call, many men who would answer to but one roll-call more—the mighty Roll of the Last!

And when Charley's name was called there was no response, and many eyes turned to other eyes in mute inquiry. So on the roll went, and at last Sandy Green's name was called—no answer. Again it was called, and then—then Sandy Green's voice answered from far away, and they saw him coming, limping, up the hill, Charley on his shoulders, white and wild. The men cheered—they did—they cheered! And Sandy stood in the midst of them, his leg wounded by a ball, and told how he had been found by Charley, and how he had been taken to Charley, and how Charley was going to make an end of it, but that Charley had used his own bayonet to despatch purpose, and Sandy had been saved.

But, strange to say, the boy had not seemed to recognize him. Sandy had taken him on his shoulders, for the boy had grown, faint and white; had called his name, but a blank look was all the reply he received. Charley's mind had stopped. There he was, looking at the man, a stern, cold expression came instead—he leaned forward—he listened.

"Pooh!" said Mr. Sparrow, and he flew right across the street, and on to the pedestal of the statue.

He shook his wings and chattered, and made little dives at the great man who towered above him, but his lordship looked straight ahead, and never even peeped out of the corner of one eye at the bold little fellow.

Then what should this impertinent little bird do but fly directly on to the fine cookstove with his long plumes.

At this Mrs. Sparrow, sat in her leafy bower, with a look of alarm on her face, but there was a smile on Charley's face faded out like the light of the signal lamp; a startled expression came instead—he leaned forward—he listened.

The boys pressed closer and closer, Sandy Green's fingers pressed close, so that he could scarcely hold the impudent fiddle.

All at once two tears rolled down Charley's face; he started up, looked confoundedly about him, opened his lips.

"Aunt Teddy!" he cried.

He was saved! His aunt was kneeling at his feet, hugging his knees, crying wildly.

The boys stood there, a glitter in their eyes, until the two doctors went up to Sandy Green, and shook him by the hand, for he had done well, and then the two doctors went up to him. Then the two doctors went up to him, every man of them, went up to Sandy and wrung his hand. He let the fiddle fall to the ground, and his rough face was seamed with tears.

"Here! somebody lead me to Sandy Green," cried a voice, the voice of Charley's aunt; for I can't see, I'm crying so hard, and my legs are clean gone under me."

Aunt Teddy was marched up to him, but not before Charley had caught both of Sandy's hands in his.

And what did Aunt Teddy do? She just threw her arms around Sandy Green's neck, and gave him a sounding kiss before every one.

And from a score of strong throats came one.

"Three cheers for Sandy Green—and a tiger!"

And she shook hands with them—every one.

Aunt Teddy did not have to sell her house as a reward for anyone who could save her boy.

The cigar-box fiddle may be often seen there, and is often seen there by Sandy Green and others, and it is christened "CHARLEY'S FIDDLE."—[Peterson's Magazine.]

Church Reform Alliances.

There are ten so-called reform alliances existing in as many different churches in Chicago. The largest church is the New England Congregational, Jackson-street Methodist, Leavitt-street Congregational, Church of the Redeemer Universalist, Union Park Congregational, Centennial Baptist, Eighth Presbyterian, Western Avenue Methodist, Ada-street Methodist, Plymouth Congregational. It is proposed to organize these branch alliances into a central body. The constitution for the central alliance, as amended and adopted, contains the following provisions: "The name of this organization shall be 'The Chicago Reform Alliance.' Its object shall be to secure and maintain by all proper measures the observance of good order in the community and moral and spiritual purity in the religious and educational government. It shall be non-partisan in its character. This organization shall be composed of three delegates from each branch of the Reform Alliance, now organized, and three delegates from each similar branch which may hereafter give notice of its organization." The meeting for the election of officers of this organization is called for the second Tuesday in April. It is expected that the branches of this alliance will exert a beneficial influence in their several portions of the city at the time of election and on all occasions when the interests of good government are at stake. It is designed that the central body should endorse the Republican party but not nominate candidates for office.

To this day you may hear them quarreling and squabbling about it all over London, [The Christian Register.]

For the present, studied the case. It was now to them a fine opportunity for experiment and experiment they did, and made nothing of it. And still Charley smiled, and went about seemingly happy, knowing no one, speaking to no one, missing nothing he had before known.

The men, when they met him, called out, "Hi, Charley!" and he seemed to be at that—noting more. Often they would look at him, speak of him, for you see they had all so liked him.

And Sandy Green was grieved at heart, though his manner was gruff and rude.

After awhile the surgeons came to the camp.

They said the boy had been hit in the head.

"Fright," he said.

But Sandy Green cried, "It's a lie, begin to say your pardon. The boy wasn't frightened."

For the boy had been hit in the head.

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The men, when they met

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY APRIL 4, 1855

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday bonds were quoted at 121½ for 4s of 1867; 112½ for 4s; sterling, \$4 84½ 86½; 101 for 8s; silver bars, 106%.

Silver in London, 49 3-16d; consols, 98 5-16d; 5 percent United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 128%; 4s, 11 1/2%.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 84½ cents.

Stock took a slight fall in San Francisco yesterday morning, and values were advanced from 5 cents to 10 cents all along the Comstock, gold, bad, and indifferent, if such classification be correct in these days, when there is so little choice in the matter.

The British occupied Tamal yesterday without opposition of any consequence, and burned the town.

A heavy snow-storm prevailed yesterday in the Sierra Nevada.

A man dying in the Downieville jail confessed to the murder of John DeWeaver, recently killed in Sierra valley.

In a quarrel about fifty cents, a Vallejo boarding-house keeper was shot yesterday, and probably fatally wounded.

The skeletons of a man and two horses have just been found in the Kootenay region, British Columbia.

Owing to the steamer opposition in British Columbia, a person can travel 140 miles for 25 cents.

A Vienna dispatch reports the murder of Princess Montfort by her servants.

Reporters will accompany the Prince of Wales in his tour through Ireland.

A rich widow has been arrested in London charged with decoying innocent girls to their ruin.

The Radical members of Parliament favor the exiles of the popular by the British troops.

Troops are being rapidly sent to the scene of the rebellion in Manitoba.

Trains are to be run hereafter by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from New York to Cincinnati in 21 hours, and to St. Louis in 28 hours.

Ex-Controller White, of Milwaukee, has been arrested on a charge of stealing bonds of the city.

Rev. Dr. Prince has completed the forty-fifth year of his connection with the New York Observer as editor.

Two diamonds have been received in New York from South Africa, weighing respectively 272½ and 17½ carats.

The "freedom of worship" bill has passed the New York Senate by a large majority.

The new Commission of Agriculture, Hon. N. J. Coleman, took possession of his office yesterday.

Five persons have been arrested in Madrid for complicity in a plot to assassinate the King of Spain.

The difficulty between Spain and Morocco has been adjusted.

When the Muir of Dongola started for Cairo yesterday, mud was thrown at him by the natives.

Jack Stewart (colonel) has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered Henry Williams, who was killed near Milton, Calaveras county, Wednesday night.

Between 300 and 400 sailors and marines left Fortress Monroe yesterday for Aspinwall.

Fire in San Francisco; loss, \$20,000.

Two men were hanged near Benton, Montana, Thursday, for horse-stealing.

A severe snow-storm prevailed in Canada yesterday.

The water in the Susquehanna River has risen above the banks, and the overflow is nearly a mile wide.

General Grant passed a comparatively comfortable day yesterday, and notwithstanding his constantly-increasing weakness, is exhibiting a wonderful power of combating disease.

A STORY FROM WASHINGTON.

If the extremists of the dominant party could have their way, there would be a clean sweep of every employee of the Government, from a rear porter to the last clerk and teller in all the departments at Washington. We have endeavored from time to time to show that such a practice would result in most serious harm to the Government service; that it would be an operation of Government departments in the interests of party, and not for the economies of the Nation. If, with a change of Administration every four years, the thousands of employees in the Government offices and workshops are to be displaced by new people unfamiliar with the routine of the service, the consequence must be not only flat financial loss to the people, but, to a great extent, inefficient administration.

The vast system of Government work is an elaborate one; its ramifications are innumerable, and its details exceedingly delicate, and to the stranger apparently involved. The civil service reform movement aims at the preservation of the system in its highest state of efficiency; it holds that the first duty of a department is to the people of the United States as a whole, and not to any political party. The law of the clean-sweep doctrine disregards wholly ability and faithfulness in the incumbent; it is blind to the principle that efficiency and economy are promoted in public as well as private business by retention of the skilled and faithful employee; it ignores the great truth that independency in position—certainty of tenure of place—is promotive of honesty, while dependence of the Government employee upon party whom makes him the subservient tool of partisans, and commands him to serve the party boss first and the Government second. We have seen nor heard of nothing recently that more forcibly illustrates the need for the application of civil service reform principles than the statement made by the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. It is neither to be added to nor taken from, and will not bear condensation. There it says:

One of the newly-appointed heads of departments has been making a pretty thorough investigation of matters in his province, and he expresses himself as surprised at some things he found. He says that the men in the department he found were not fit to be called the élite of the industry he found. He had been taught to believe from all the outcry and recklessness of the press that the Government for years that the departments were full of political intrigues and incompetents that the men were the scum of successful politicians merely, and that good honest, upright, capable men were the less said the better. He expected to find a situation demanding a complete overhauling of the system, and to find it necessary from beginning to end of bad women and worse men, and of replacing them with competent people. He found, however, that on the evening at a well-known restaurant on F street with some other gentlemen and frankly related his experience. Although a few of the party were present, and one newspaper reporter was there, he said he was astonished at what he found. He had become convinced that in no private establishment in the land there was a more thoroughly conducted, thorough, and efficient system of discipline than there was the perfection of system, the thoroughness of discipline, the general faithfulness and efficiency of the service.

The woman this time. Public sympathy for one accused of crime has again been reflected in a verdict in the case of Mrs. Kennedy, who sometime ago shot and killed her husband in San Francisco. The killing was not denied, but a shadowy defense of accidental killing was attempted and abandoned. The real plea, however, was insanity; that is, that the wife, overcome by the revelations of infidelity upon the part of the husband, and his bold proposition and attempt to insult her wifely honor upon the highway by keeping an appointment with women of doubtful repute, was made insane temporarily by the facts, and was thus not to be held accountable for her act. Unquestionably the proof of the husband's brazen cruelty was so clear that no possible excuse for it could be made. It is natural, therefore, that public sympathy should go to the wife and make the plea of insanity an apology for her acquittal. By the verdict, she is, before the law, innocent. Yet it remains that she armed herself and with the weapon killed her husband. The law by that killing was outraged. Its salve is found in the defense of insanity. The jury, in its verdict, says the woman was insane, and a charitable public fortifies the verdict by the husband's death. The insanity in this case must therefore be accepted as real, since the jury, on its oath, says that beyond a doubt it was estab-

lished. It remains, nevertheless, that the case is a dangerous precedent. Insanity of that kind is a plea most easily set up and defended when the prosecution is such as it was in the case of Mrs. Kennedy, and hence all such verdicts are dangerous to the peace of society and the integrity of the law. It is entirely improbable that Mrs. Kennedy would have been convicted, even if she had pleaded insanity. Certainly, if a husband had been treated by his wife as Kennedy treated his wife, and he had shot her down in the very act of keeping an assignation, it would have been a surprise to the whole people if any American jury had convicted him. Back of the law there is a sentiment that they are not ardent partisans. I was surprised, too, to find many persons in their places with new and good names, honest and upright, and in a position to do more for the Government than I am myself. Do you not see that it will be ruinous to the department and to the Government through such a small portion of the nation? Well, then, among the old employes there is not enough party feeling to hurt. They have been so many years—some of them, all their lives—in the service of the District of Columbia that they are not ardent partisans. I was surprised, too, to find many persons in their places with new and good names, honest and upright, and in a position to do more for the Government than I am myself. Do you not see that it will be ruinous to the department and to the Government through such a small portion of the nation?

"As for the women, it beats all how this world is given to lying about women, and what a slim swine a poor woman has who is obliged to work for her living. One thing should be done, and that is to give the woman a husband. A bad woman does not wish for an office, with its close and confining labor, and early rising. The husband should be a good man, and the wife should get rid of as rapidly as possible those who are not good citizens, doing their duty steadily and efficiently, reading good books, husbands and fathers, and a large proportion of the clerks are of this character, and have not been able to trace a man to the office, so to speak, for purely political reasons, and without regard to capability and fitness, and who are now induced to leave the service. 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DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY..... APRIL 4, 1885

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 2d.—Indications for Pacific coast: Generally fair weather.

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

TUESDAY—Matinees and evenings, "Muldoo's Picnic." From William McLaughlin.

Lily of the Valley to night.

Loan Association notice.

City Board of Examiners.

Auction Sale.

By Bell & Co., 10 A. M. to day.

Business Advertisements.

Whittier, Fuller & Co., Wall paper.

German girl dresses at a station.

Fire and marine insurance.

Milk cows for sale.

Potted plants for sale.

Realtor—Local Indemnities.

E. Lyon & Co.—Electric currents.

Wainstock & Lubin—Saturday's sale.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sacramento Fruits.

Already Sacramento has a name throughout the Union as being a large shipping point of the finest fruit of California. Her reputation, however, lies in a field where she has no competitor, and where her surplus can always be disposed of at good prices. This field is Nevada, northern and central Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, Idaho and Montana. The principal cities where carload lots are received from Sacramento are Butte, Custer, Denver City, and Leadville, Colo.; Cheyenne, Ogallala, Seward, and Utica; Hailey, Blaine, Virginia City, Mont.; Omaha, Neb., and every city and town along the line of the railway in the State of Nevada. The way they order now is by mixed carloads, say one-half vegetables and the other half fruit. This field is rapidly increasing, and the facilities for shipping grain better each year, and experience, the dearest of teachers, has taught the shippers so that they can pack a carload in such a manner that the fruit, on arrival at its destination, is just as sound as it was the day when it was loaded. The market is now so large that present indications the crop of early small fruits this year is going to be almost double that of any former year. This is owing to two reasons. First, the favorable weather; second, the increased acreage. In this city several houses will be built, and the price of grain is going to rise, so that the grain will be more expensive, and their shipments average all the way from one to seven carloads per day. That includes all the coarse vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, cabbage, etc., as well as rhubarb, asparagus and the smaller table vegetables. At the same time, the smaller shipper establishments have been organized, and it is said that they will have all they can do to handle the immense crop that will this year be produced in the fruit belt along the foothills of Placer county.

D. O. Mills & Co.'s Bank Building on Fire.

About half-past 2 o'clock this morning smoke and flame were discovered issuing from the sidewalk surrounding the banking house of D. O. Mills & Co., corner of J and Second streets. The fire department were soon at work, but the fire, which was found to be in a lot of coal stored in the basement adjoining the huge vault, was so difficult of access as to delay the efforts of the firemen for more than half an hour, and finally burst through the floor into the banking room, when the doors were opened and the fire subdued. The extent of damage could not be ascertained at the hour we are compelled to go to press.

THE ORANGE MARKET.—For several weeks past oranges were sold in this city at prices ranging from 70 cents to \$1.25 per box. During the last few days, however, have been selling until now the average price is \$2 per box, and a good article is scarce at that. In conversation with one of the largest dealers in this city the following facts were elicited: The present supply is from Los Angeles and Riverside. The last week, however, smaller quantities made a reduction in freight upon citrus fruits, which at once placed California oranges in competition with the Florida article throughout the East. In consequence 200 carloads, or 64,000 boxes, have been shipped East, the result being satisfactory to shippers and the domestic market. It increased from 50 to 100 per cent. Eight carloads were received in San Francisco on Thursday morning last, and before noon not a case could be found in the city in first hands. The same party says that a number of orange groves in Butte and Placer counties that will bear next year will be sufficient to supply central and northern California.

BASEBALL GAMES.—At Agricultural Park to-morrow afternoon there will be a match game of baseball between the Stars, of San Francisco, a remarkably strong organization, and the Atlas, of this city. The Stars will be represented by the regular team of H. Hack, F. Muller, Cannon, Kennedy, Madison and McLaughlin; the Atlas by Mack, Renfro, Flint-Gorman, Hilbert, Ahern, Brothers, and Treichler and ... It is believed that the game will be one of the most interesting ever played in this city, and that the public may see it to advantage. Robert Allen, lessee of the Park, has arranged raised seats, four rows on each side of the grounds, and sufficiently spacious to accommodate several hundred persons. To-morrow evening the Stars and the other companies A. and B. First Artillery, and the other between the Knickerbockers and the Yolo Stars.

HELD TO ANSWER AT GALT.—Thomas White, who recently in the Superior Court pleaded guilty to charge of burglary, was committed to the vicinity of Galt, and was sentenced to four years imprisonment in the State Prison at Folsom; gave the Sheriff's officers a clue to the perpetrator of the burglaries committed in Galt last January at the warehouses of Whittaker & Ray and Mr. Brewster. Accordingly, a young man named White, who had been held over Thursday for doing the work, and yesterday he was examined before Justice D. K. Springfield, District Attorney Buckley prosecuting, and was held to answer on two charges. Constable A. J. Smith will bring him to the County Jail to-day.

IMMIGRATION MEETING.—This evening, at the Court-house, at half-past 7 o'clock, the annual meeting of the Sacramento County Immigration Association will be held, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. Dr. H. Latham, Secretary of the Northern California Immigration Association, will preside, and at the meeting show that the Society has done what remains to be accomplished, and the best means of accom-

plished it.

WANTS AN ELECTION.—Information has been received by Governor Etteman that a horticulturist of Solano county has made application to the Supreme Court at San Francisco for a writ of mandamus to compel the Governor to call a special election in June for the purpose of submitting the constitutional amendments relative to taxation proposed by the last Legislature, to the vote of the people. The matter will be heard by the Court on Monday, the 13th instant.

AUCTION SALE.—Bell & Co. will sell at 10 A. M. to day, at saleroom No. 827 J street, without reserve, an elegant walnut bed-room set, marble top, with plate-glass mirror on the back, and washstand; spring and top mattresses, the coffee set, parlor furniture, consisting of easy chairs, rockers, carpets, sofas, etc.; also dining-room and kitchen furniture.

SKATING RINK.—Music and fourth race for the gold medal between Messrs. Morris, Klader, Fox and Madeline to-night.

The cheapest, clearest and best beer on the market is the Frederickburg Export. G. W. Chesley, sole agent.

SPECIAL SALE TO-DAY.—Fine bargains in bawls, prints, sheetings, etc., at Red House.

MILITARY NOTES.

Competitive Squad Drills—A Visit to Chico—Regimental Orders.

In military circles matters have been rather quiet the past week. Company E's squad had a competitive drill Thursday evening to determine which should rank as first, second, third and fourth, etc., in point of drill. The company officers acted as judges. Drilling in this manner creates a friendly rivalry between squads, and sergeant and other officers who drill them derive great benefit, as it gives practice in giving commands properly. Sergeant Rodgers had command of the first squad, and the others followed the flow, and giving commands can be improved on, and doubtless will when he has more practice. Sergeant Little had command of the second squad, and gives his orders in a clear, sharp and soldierly manner, but is a little slow yet. The third squad, under Sergeant Conner, had the best. The music was rendered by the band, and its style was good. The marching was exceptionally good for new men, and the execution of the manual of arms better than that of many old veterans. The sergeant should remember that arms cannot be carried while kneeling down, and Sergeant Danforth commanded the men to stand up when he gave the command. The band, however, did not do so disheartened that he did not give the programme. Unless he picks up more courage he will not be of the king that "lights it out on the line if it takes all summer." But, all in all, it was a good beginning for all concerned, and this system of training will be adopted by the Sergeant major. The band, the choir, the organ and the piano will be well as follows: Triumphal march from Damascus, by the first violin, clarinet, trombone and organ; anthem, "Angels Roll the Rock Away," quartet male voices; Easter anthem by Williams' choir; organ, Te Deum adapted from Mercadante's three voice mass, by A. L. Mora; Jubilate Deo, by Mosca, male quartet, treble female voices; Christ the Lord is Risen to-day, Mozart; Gloria, Palestrina; Chorus, Christ is Risen, Te Deum, organ, offertory, "Fill the Font with Roses," second Easter cantata, Mora, five voices orchestra and organ; Trisagion, Goudimel; hymn 207, Canzona; Gloria in Excelsio, old chant; Nunc Dimittis; recessional; organ, "Chorus of Praise," by Palestrina; hymn 208, "Vigilatio," will open with the procession; "Fill the Easter Font," The World itself render "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep," by Franz Abz, and the male quartet "Sweet Galilee." Recessional by the school.

At the Congregational church a special Easter service was held yesterday evening by the choir, commanding at half-past 7. The following programme will be rendered: Organ, salutatory; Te Deum, Berge; Sacred Peace, response; hymn No. 327, Song of Sanctuary—Now is Christ Risen; the Battle Cry, followed by "Christ Hath Arisen." After the opening service and infant baptism, Mr. Auerbach will sing "If Ye Then Be Risen with Christ." The classes will then present their class offerings: Intercessory; Fill the Easter Font." The World itself render "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep," by Franz Abz, and the male quartet "Sweet Galilee."

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SUNDAY EASY CHAIR.

Faith

When the shades of coming sorrow
Deepen into starless night,
Faith's bright rays illumine my darkness,
With her Light, "Light."

You, my Light—though all around me
Grief and seek to walk by sight,
Let me follow where thou leadest,
God of Love, and Light of Light.

If by paths unknown, untried,
Through deeps, or over hills of light,
God has placed me, I go gaily—
Thou, thou only, art my Light.

Then, though warring creeds be claiming
Old prerogative and right,
This my creed, and my home, holy—
The Light before my Light!

Sighs the faith of those, our loved ones,
Standing 'twixt oil and water white,
Now they know how all life's shadows
Brought them to Thy Light.

On the steps of Earth, 'mid hills and wood,
Rushes from the hand-worn path,
And no more can powers of d. know—
Dim their vision of Thy Light.

Grant me, power, dear Lord, to witness
How pure faith gleams ever bright—
Thine the claim, and mine the name,
Thou my Light, my life, my light!

—[Cecil Moore in the Quiver.]

Next to faith in God, is faith in labor.—
[Bovee.]

Outward service alone is of no value.—
[Geikie.]

A word sometimes lasts longer than a
whole slab.

God is in every holy resolve of man.—
[Dr. E. A. Park.]

There can be no Christianity where there
is no charity.—[Colton.]

The blue of heaven is larger than the
clouds.—[E. B. Browning.]

It is well to think well; it is divine to
act well.—[Horace Mann.]

It is vanity to desire to live long and
not care to live well.—[Thomas a Kempis.]

He who can take advice is sometimes
superior to him who can give it.—[Von
Knebel.]

While a word is yet unspoken you are
master of it; when once it is spoken it is
master of you.

Faith, though weak is still torch; a
glimmering taper if not a glowing torch;
but the taper may give light as truly as the
torch, though not so brightly.—[H. Müller.]

Uncertainty and expectation are the joys
of life; security is an insipid thing; and
the overtaking and possessing of a wish
discovered the folly of the chase.—[W. Con-
grave.]

Vice or virtue chiefly imply the rela-
tions of our actions to men in this world;
sin and holiness rather imply their rela-
tions to God and the other world.—[L.
Watts.]

The growth of grace is like the polishing
of metals. There is first an opaque surface;
by-and-by you see a spark darting out;
then a strong light, till at length it sends
back a perfect image of the sun that shines
upon it.—[Payson.]

As the tree is fertilized by its own broken
branches and falling leaves, and grows out
of its own decay, so men and nations are
bettered and improved by trial, and refined
out of broken hopes and brightened expec-
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No one of my fellows can do that special
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MUSICAL NOTES.

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a game of cards. A flock of geese were feeding
in the road just below the house, and with
outstretched necks answered back with
loud notes of satisfaction. Soon a white
gander commenced dancing a lively jig,
keeping good time to the music. For several
minutes he kept up the performance,
to the great delight of the company. The
experiment was tried several times for a
week or more, and the tones of the accord-
eon never failed to set the old gander into
a lively dance.—[Popular Science Monthly.]

As the tree is fertilized by its own broken
branches and falling leaves, and grows out
of its own decay, so men and nations are
bettered and improved by trial, and refined
out of broken hopes and brightened expec-
tations.—[F. W. Robertson.]

No one of my fellows can do that special
work for me which I have come into the
world to do. He may do a higher work,
but he cannot do my work. I cannot hand
my work over to him, any more than I can
hand my responsibility or my gifts,
[Ruskin.]

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tations.—[F. W. Robertson.]

There is an old Christian legend, absurd
as a legend, but beautiful as a parable, that
the cross on which Christ was crucified was
made out of the wood of the tree of life. It
is true in idea, for he and his work will be
the source of all life, for earth and for
heaven, whether of body, soul or spirit.—<br

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AN OLD MAN'S DREAM.

Oh, for one hour of youthful joy!
Give back my twentieth spring!

Do I not long a brightened boy
With wrinkled face?

Or with the wrinkl'd I spoils of age;
Away with learning's crown page.

And dash its tresses down!

One more for life's first kiss—
From boyish home of home!

Give me one giddy, reeling dream
Of life, all love and fame.

My listening angel heard the pray'r,
And calmly said, "Said."

"The hair is thinning, silver hair;

This hasty wish had sped.

"But is there nothing in my track
To bid thee fondly stay,

While the swift seasons hurry back;

Ay, trust son of human kind!

Without these what were life?

One bliss I cannot leave behind—

"Take my precious;—

The angel took a sapphire pen,
And wrote in rubies few,

"To be a boy again,

And be a husband, too."

"Is there another yet unused?"

Before the change appears?"

Remember, when your girls have died
With those delicious tears.

Why, yes, I would one favor more—

My fond, parental joys—

I could not bear them leave all;

It take my girls and boys.

The smiling angel dropped his pen—

With a twelf-month old now,

Whom he had never seen.

The man would be a boy again,

And be a father, too,

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And be a father, too,

But is there another

PACIFIC SLOPE.

FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO AND SUSPENDED LOSS OF LIFE.

Snow-storm at Truckee—Death-bed Confession of Murder—Shooting at Vallejo—Skeleton Found.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

The Richards & Harrison Suit Against the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3d.—The suit of Richards & Harrison against the Central Pacific Railroad to recover \$10,118.40, the value received by a number of cases of shoe blacking which the plaintiffs allege they consigned to the defendant's agents in September, 1881, for transportation to this city, was submitted to Judge Maguire to-day on briefs, the defendants also presenting a demurser. The suit arises out of the troubles between the firm and the railroad company over the special contract system, although the defendants say, in their affidavits, that Harrison asserted upon the arrival of the goods they made a tender of the legal charges for transportation, \$141.80, but the railroad company demanded \$198, which the firm refused to pay. The defendants assert that the completion of the railroad to California, the non-institution of the subject of the action in that the same is a question of interest, commerce and not subject to the laws of this State; that there is a defect of parties defendant in that other carriers than defendant handled and sold the goods and that the cause of action was not timely filed—alleged extortion and overcharge upon merchandise, conversion of goods and chattels and an action for a penalty founded upon a statute of this State.

Fire and Supposed Loss of Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3d.—A fire broke out in the building on the corner of Depot and Taylor streets about 9 o'clock to-night. The building is four stories high and was crowded with Chinamen. A mansard roof and a stiff wind made it difficult to subdue the flames, and the upper story was totally destroyed and the remainder badly injured. In addition to several Chinamen perished in the flames, but the cause cannot be ascertained positively yet. The loss to the building and contents is estimated at \$20,000. The lower story was occupied by Chinese stores. The building adjoins the rear of St. Mary's Cathedral, where Archbishop Reardon was holding services. The cathedral is surrounded there, which was only prevented by the coolness of the Archbishop and some policemen. The cathedral was quickly emptied.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3d.—In the Jossen building the remains of two Chinese have been found. In one room was found the body of a Chinaman who, evidently believing he was about to burn himself, his retreat being cut off, has lit himself with a razor. Two frenzied were slightly injured by falling timber.

The University Presidency.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3d.—It is believed the Presidency of the University of California will be tendered to General F. A. Walker, Superintendent of the United States Cavalry, with a salary of \$6,000.

Postponement of the Bay Horse Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3d.—Postponed on tomorrow's races sold to-night as follows: In the contest for the Gano stakes, three-quarter dash, Gaston, Porter Ashe and Patti are entered. Porter Ashe sold as first choice at \$50, to \$15 and \$10. For the second event, three-quarter heats, Nellie Peppermint, Nellie Peppermint, Nellie Peppermint, the third event, handicap, mile and a sixteenth, the entries are Beaconsfield (110 pounds), Glenclair (110) and Joe Daniel (105). In the pools Beaconsfield brought \$110, Glenclair \$85, the colt \$20. For the selling race, one mile, the first choice, the entries are Duke of Monmouth, Ned Cook, John Long, Belle of the Lake, and Gito. The Duke (110 pounds) up sold for \$160, Ned Cook \$70, Jim Long \$50, Belle \$40, Gito \$7. For the closing event, mile and three-quarter dash, Aldo sold at \$80 to \$20 on each.

Mother and Daughter Asphyxiated.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3d.—Mrs. Margaret E. Hicks and her daughter Agnes, residing at 1013 San Jose street, were found in their room this morning insensible from escaping gas. The daughter has revived, but the mother is still unconscious and will probably die.

Arrested on Suspicion of Murder.

SACRAMENTO, April 3d.—Jack Stewart, a negro, has been arrested on suspicion of being murderer of Hattie Williams, the mulatto who was killed near Million Wednesday night. Stewart is the husband of Williams' stepmother but she had separated from him and returned to her step-father's home.

Heavy Snow on "the Hill"—Confession of Murder—To Be Married.

TRENTON, April 3d.—A heavy snow-storm set in last night and still continues, and old residents are predicting very heavy falls. "the beautiful" hill country are all feeling good over the prospects of plenty of water for the coming season.

Jem Beachy, who died a few days ago in the Denville jail, made confession just before his death. He was arrested by Lew Stollin, Al Phillips, Ed Dugan and John Deewater, whose murder was chronicled some two months ago, in Sierra Valley. The full particulars of the confession and details will probably be recorded to-night.

Baby District Races.

At the Baby District track Thursday, in the heat race seven-eighths of a mile, the starters were: Beaconsfield, La Scala and the three-year-old Flock-Hill. Beaconsfield easily won the first heat in 1:31. The second heat was close for two-thirds of the way. Then the colt shot ahead of Beaconsfield and was in 1:31. La Scala third. At this point the ride of Beaconsfield was changed to the third heat and race in 1:30. In the Coleman stakes for two-year-olds, five-eighths dash, Porter Ashe's King of Norfolk won in 1:35. Courtney's Porter Ashe second, Ashe's King of Norfolk third. For the Pacific Cup, Beaconsfield, the weight one-quarter-mile, Paul Duffy with 105 pounds, rode with 165 pounds. Glenclair with 105 pounds, Billy the Kid with 105 pounds, and Phillip S with 110 pounds, ran. Beaconsfield and Duke of Monmouth won in 1:40. Glenclair, Billy the Kid and Belle of the Lake. Arthur won by a short length in 2:30. Jim Long second, Cito third and Ichi Ban fourth.

English Crown Jewels.

The British crown is not the property of Queen Victoria, but of the nation. All the crown jewels are kept in the Tower of London. The room in which they are kept is a ground-floor apartment, with somber stone walls eight feet in thickness. It is small, and in the center stands a huge iron-barred cage, oblong in shape and rising nearly to the ceiling. Within this cage is a stand, terraced-topped and covered with velvet, which was at one time white. At the extreme top is the crown itself. The British crown, it is often said, is the crown of the Prince of Wales, and on the other that of the last of the Stuarts, the four Georges and William IV. One crown had served very well for all these men, but when, in 1837, the royal headwear had to be put on a woman's head, it was, of course, much too large, and a new one had to be made. Besides the crowns, there are in the collection the royal wands, a solid gold stick three feet seven inches in length, the royal communion service, three large fonts all of solid gold, out of which the royal children are baptized, and other valuable presents that have, in times past, been given to the state by friendly sovereigns. The entire collection is valued at \$15,000,000, much of which sum is represented in the rare stones that grace the crowns and scepter, the famous Koh-i-noor, the second largest diamond in the world being one of them.

PROSPEROUS SEASON ASSURED IN THE SAGE-brush State.

CARSON, April 3d.—The heaviest snow-storm of the season began here this morning about 1 o'clock. During the past twenty-four hours it has fallen straight down, there being no wind, and the storm continues. For some months past the weather has been unusually dry, and the hills along the Carson were preparing to hang up their stamps. The ranchers were expecting a disastrous season, but this storm changes all the conditions, and will

result in a prosperous season all over the State.

MONTANA.

Hanged for Horse Stealing.

HELENA, April 3d.—The notorious Felix Constant and McDonald were hanged Thursday at Birch creek, near Benton, for horse stealing.

OREGON.

Attempted Escape from Jail—Trial of Speed—Signal of Gen. Grant's Death.

PORTLAND, April 3d.—This morning six horsemen attempted to break jail in Portland by sawing off the bars of a window. The attempt was discovered in time to prevent the escape.

The leaders of the new steamer Telephone, having become worn smooth, will be tried for speed to-morrow between Portland and Astoria. No landings will be made, and the round trip will be completed in one day. A large number of people will go witness the race.

The fire department of the city has made arrangements for giving a signal of General Grant's death by a general alarm.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Ghastly Find—Steamer Opposition.

VICTORIA, April 3d.—The skeletons of a man and two horses have just been found in the hills of the Kootenay region. Upon the clothing of the human skeleton was discovered the name of M. Hilton, now in company with one William Kemp, left civilization ten months ago to prospect for gold. The impression is that they lost their bearings and wandered until the horses became too weak to travel, whereupon Hilton stayed with the animals while Kemp went on alone. Kemp was entirely blind and had lost his way. The steamer opposition on the east coast of the island is so keen that fares have been reduced to twenty-five cents. The passage includes a journey of 140 miles.

Household Bracia-Bracia.

The demand for bracia-bracia and novelties in household decoration apparently does not abate, and there is such a pressure for novelties that designers in all parts of the world, from Boston to Yokohama, are kept busy pushing their inventiveness to the last degree to turn out new combinations. Every manufacturer who enters to this taste in any way keeps a designer, whose ears are burned with the demands of customers. And a designer old hat gives an idea for a bon-bon case. Every article in the menagerie is employed by various artisans. Botany, as well as zoology, is ransacked for designs, and all the combinations apparently possible are made. Nevertheless, there seems to be no limit to the fertility of the designers. In referring to this subject, a bracia-bracia dealer, with an idle quarter of an hour on his hands, conducted a reporter through his collection, and as he went along his counters he said: "There is a lamp that has the form of a white owl, from whose head rises the stem of an immense rose, with closely folded petals. Four soldiers were wounded in occupying the villages. Of these two belonged to the Australian contingent."

A DISPATCH FROM SASKATCHEWAN.

LONDON, April 3d.—The Guards, Bengal, took their march from Berkshires regiment and Sikhs, to-day, to reinforce the 1st Dragoon Guards, who are engaged in the campaign in South Africa.

Another dispatch filed at Shakin' at 2 this afternoon says Taman is in flames. The British loss in occupying the place was one killed and six wounded.

AFFAIRS ABROAD.

THE BRITISH FORCES OCCUPY AND BURN TAMAI.

MURDER OF A PRINCESS—INFAMOUS TRAFFIC IN LONDON—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

THE WAR IN THE SUDAN.

LYON, April 3d.—Dispatches received from Shakin' this morning give the following account of the progress of events at the front:

General Graham occupied with his forces all the heights leading to the village and some of their shots took effect. One soldier was killed outright and two others wounded. Early morning General Graham advanced to Tamai and at 7 o'clock took possession of the village.

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